

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Joseph Albert and Clara Moulden Home
other 206 Mannakee Street

2. Location

street and number 206 Mannakee Street ☐ not for publication
city, town Rockville ☐ vicinity
county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Charmaine Lawrence
street and number 206 Long Creek Court telephone
city, town Stevensonville state MD zip code 21666

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County liber 5576 folio 828
city, town Rockville tax map GR 23 tax parcel Pt Lots 28 & 29 tax ID number 01793674

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<u>2</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No.

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary

The house at 206 Mannakee Street was built circa 1937¹ on a rectangular lot facing east onto Mannakee Street in West End Park. The house possesses a great deal of integrity, retaining its basic mass, setting, windows, and details. The subject structure is a 1-1/2 story frame craftsman-styled colonial revival bungalow with 3/4 width shed dormers on the front and rear slopes of the side-gabled composition shingled asphalt roof. The exterior cladding is stucco and the windows are double hung 6/1 sashes with plain wood trim. There is an exterior brick chimney with random stone insets on the north façade. A shed roof overhang creates a sheltered porch area on the front (east façade), which is supplemented by a pent shed roof extension beneath the front dormer to create an entry portico supported by paired wood post supports. There is a side entrance sheltered by a bracketed roof on the south façade at the asphalt paved driveway. The rear façade is similar to the front, with a large shed dormer, and a wide eave which develops into a small rear porch. At some time in the recent past, a glazed one-story room addition was built at the SW corner of the house, with an open deck at the NW corner. The free-standing single-car front-gabled frame garage with double doors sits at the end of the driveway at the SW corner of the property. With the insertion of a step in the driveway and brick paving at the garage entrance, this is now used for storage.

Environmental Setting:

Mannakee Street is an asphalt-paved two lane residential suburban street platted in 1891 that has been modernized by curbs, gutters, and street lights. The house sits approximately 18 feet from the public right-of-way to provide a lawn and shrub plantings at the foundation of the house. A low privet hedge separates the lawn from the street. The rear yard is 30' deep.



The house site originally included most of the block fronting on Mannakee Street, being parts of Lots 28 and 29, Block 15, and part of Lot one of Block 15. It has since been reduced to the current size of 9,000 square feet through property sale. To the north is a 712 square foot one-story bungalow built in 1949.² To the south is large 2-1/2 story modern house built in 1989.³

¹ Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation data for 206 Mannakee Street, 932 square feet, built 1937.

² Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation data for 208 Mannakee Street, 712 square feet, built 1949.

³ Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation data for 204 Mannakee Street, 2, 542 square feet, built 1989.

Description



The three-bay east (front) facade of 206 Mannakee Street is symmetrical on the first story with two single double-hung 6/1 windows flanking the central entrance. There are four closely spaced windows in the three-quarter width shed roof dormer.

The three-bay south façade has a window in the west bay and a smaller window in the east bay extending into a rear extension. The exterior door, centrally placed, is protected with a small roof held up by ornamental brackets. Above the door there is one window in the second story.

204 Mannakee Street

206 Mannakee St.



The rear (west) façade also has a large shed dormer with three windows. An extended roof rear porch or room now acts as a hyphen between the main body of the house and a small glass room at the rear. The one car garage is located in the back of the south yard. The north side yard is an open grassy expanse.

208 Mannakee Street

The north façade is similar to the south facade. There is one window on the second story, one large window in the west bay and an exterior brick chimney with random stones flanked by two small casement windows.

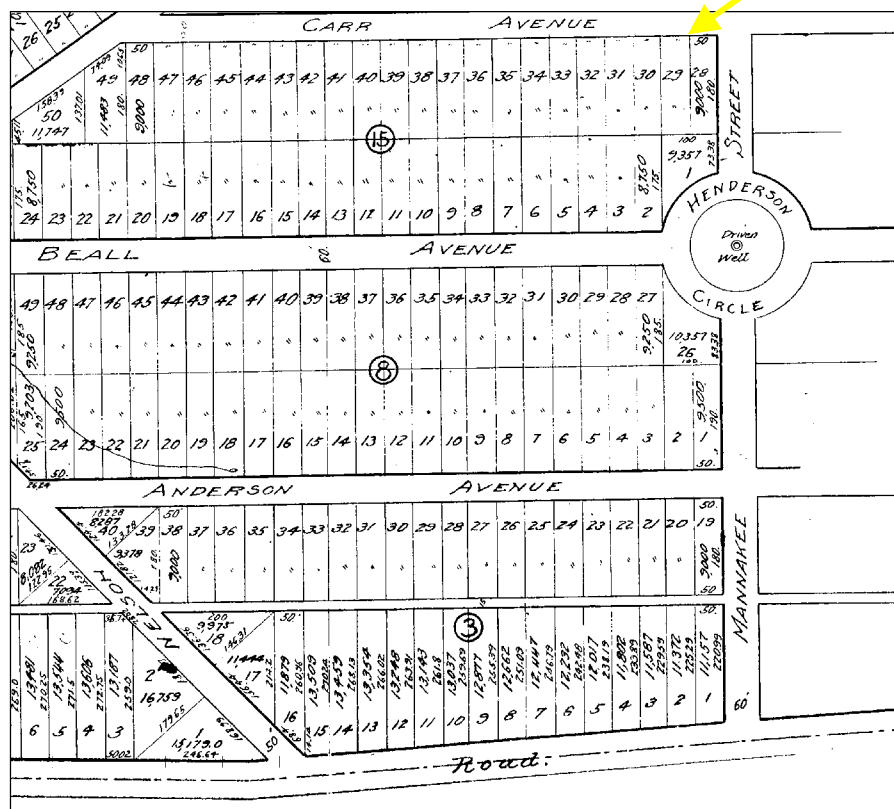
The house has a fine stucco finish with a subtle decorative surface. The foundation has also been stuccoed. The windows, doors, porch columns, and trim are all painted wood. The front porch has typical tongue-and-groove wood flooring, but the front steps are brick. The front walk curves off of the asphalt drive to the front steps. The driveway has been modified at the garage entrance with a step in the asphalt drive, and a finished brick walkway at the garage doors. The entire property is carefully landscaped, and has been well-maintained.

Architecturally, the house exemplifies residential construction of the day, with the prevalent use of Revival styles and the wide range of styles available through pattern books and magazines. This house incorporates elements from the earlier bungalow style, as well as the colonial style. Bungalow and Craftsman elements include the steeply-pitched roof with shed dormers, the exposed rafter tails, the decorative brackets on the side entry, and the paired porch columns. Colonial revival style elements include the small porch at the front door instead of a full-width front porch, and the symmetrical placement of openings, especially on the front façade.



Aerial view of east side of 200 block of Mannakee Street showing streetscape and 206 Mannakee.

Detail of Section 3, West End Park, platted 1891. Block 15, lots 28 and 19 at top.



8. Significance

Inventory No. _____

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction date circa 1937

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Significance

West End Park is part of a late 19th Century national trend that took advantage of new modes of transportation such as trolley and rail. Building was sporadic until after World War II. The house at 206 Mannakee was one of the first to be built before World War II and predates most of the building on Mannakee Street by at least 10 years. It shows the continuing westward expansion of the residential area of Rockville into the undeveloped portion of West End Park in the first half of the 20th Century. The merchant family who built the house had been part of Rockville's commercial community for 100 years.

History

Rockville's most ambitious suburban 19th Century development was West End Park, platted by Henry Copp and Reuben Detrick. West End Park was platted in 1890 as "a multi-sectioned mixed-use plan for the former Julius West farm. Its grand boulevards, prominent hotel sites, and separate residential and business sections represented the epitome of the suburban ideal."⁴

In the spring of 1890, real estate promoter Henry N. Copp offered 100 lots for sale in his planned suburban development called "West End Park". The Evening Star noted that the plans included a lake, hotels, broad avenues and fine residences on the 183 acre tract -- all under the direction of Professor Francis Fava as superintendent and engineer.⁵ By the time the plat was filed with the County in 1891, a house on Lot 12, Block 7 and the West End Park Methodist Episcopal Church on Lot 28, Block 7, had been constructed.⁶ These structures bordered Anderson Avenue and lay one block south of Copp's own house on Beall Avenue.⁷

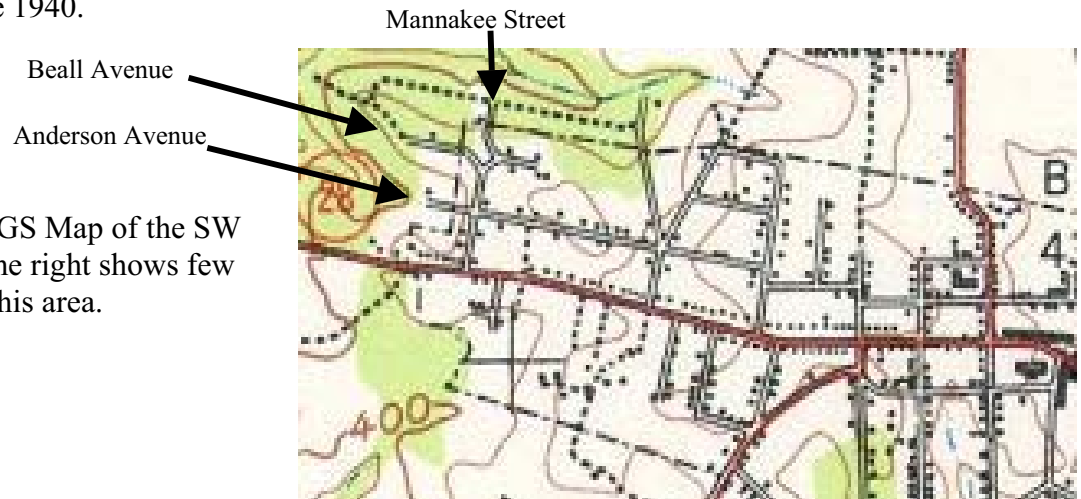
⁴ Eileen McGuckian, Rockville: Portrait of a City, page 71

⁵ The Evening Star Newspaper, April 7, 1890.

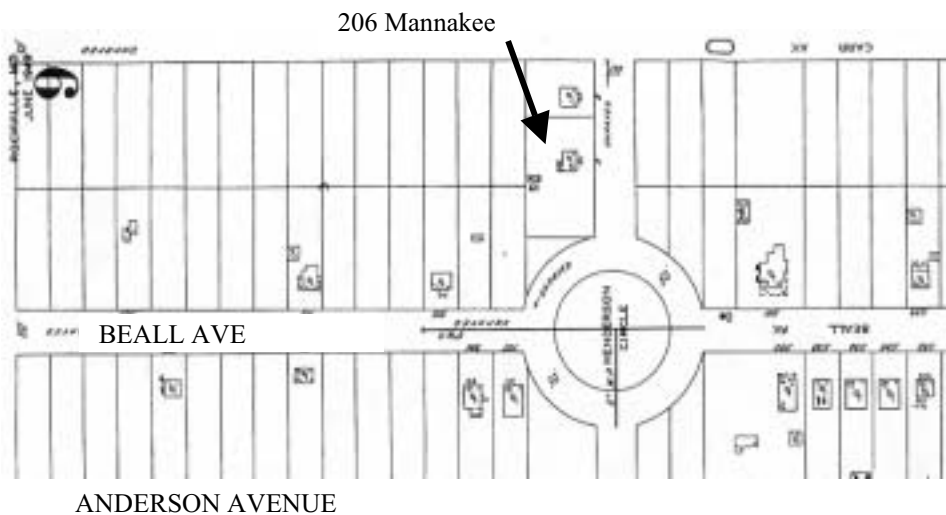
⁶ Montgomery County Plat Book B/7, plat for Section three of "West End Park."

⁷ For more information see the Fisher-Winner House MHT Historic Sites Inventory Form # M:26/7/4 by Anne Cissel and Dwayne Jones.

The suburban building boom peaked about 1890 when sales of West End lots began and concluded a decade later. Many lots were sold but few houses were built until later in the 20th Century. Other lots were put into receivership and sold by trustees. Of the houses built in the western part of the West End Park by 1900, the most notable were 541 Beall, built by Henry Copp and later sold to the Alnutt family, 529 Anderson Avenue built in 1892, the 1892 J. Frank Fisher House at 520 Anderson, and 549 Anderson Avenue built for J. Frank Fisher's daughter, Mary Zelda Fisher, as a wedding gift at her marriage to Phillip Reed in 1917. Few other houses were built before 1940.



A detail of the 1944 USGS Map of the SW Rockville Quadrant to the right shows few roads and structures in this area.



The 1949 Sanborn Map pictured to the left does include Mannakee Street and shows 206 and 208 Mannakee Street and 7 other houses on Beall Avenue west of Mannakee. The bulk of the 1940 decade of development occurred further east on Beall and Anderson Avenues.

Lots 28 and 29 of Block 15 of the West End Park were originally platted as two long narrow lots 50

feet by 180 feet facing Carr Avenue. As water and sewer was not available to these lots in 1890, the long narrow shape was probably to provide a septic drainage field.⁸

After the City installed water and sewer, the drainage fields were not necessary and other configurations such as this one were possible. These two lots apparently were not formally resubdivided into smaller rectangular lots fronting on Mannakee Street but occurred through deed. The house now known as 206 was sited on a large rectangular lot, which included most of lot 1, Block 15 and most of lots 28 and 29. By 1949, these streets in West End Park were not paved but City water was available.

⁸ A windmill-powered well was located in Henderson Circle to provide water to houses in this vicinity before City water was available.

In April of 1935, Joseph Albert Moulden purchased Lot 28, Block 15 from his uncle, George F. Moulden, and Minnie Moulden, his wife, who had purchased it from Clarence H. Hoskinson in 1927.⁹ On May 15, 1935, J. Albert Moulden purchased lot 29, Block 15 and Lot 1, Block 19 (perhaps a misprint for Block 15) from Effie W. Carll, a widow of New Port Long Island.¹⁰ Joseph Albert Moulden thus owned the frontage of this block facing onto Mannakee Street to a two lot depth. The house at 206 Mannakee was built in the center of the block by 1937. In 1949, the house at 208 Mannakee St. was built on a portion of lots 28 and 29 in 1949.

The 1949 Sanborn Map shows the property associated with 206 Mannakee occupying most of the block, including part of Lot 1 on Henderson Circle. The lot size, siting, and building style mark this house as middle class. It was built by the fifth generation of a merchant family that had been in Rockville since the 18th Century.

The Moulden Family¹¹

The arrival of the Moulden Family to Maryland is not recorded but the family seems to have been in the U.S. as of 1750's. Of the second generation Thomas Moulden was born after 1752 and his sister Rachel (Hill) Moulden was born after 1778. The extended family appears to have been trades or craftspeople. Occupations noted in the U.S. Census from 1880 to 1930 for Rockville Moulden family members indicate occupations such as blacksmith, wheelwright, painter, carpenter, butcher and grocer. Others went into federal service and worked as Provost Marshal or as post office employees. The Moulden family is not found in lists of elected officials or civic or religious leaders in Rockville.

The Rockville line descended from a third son, Levi Moulden who was born after 1779 in Rockville and was a blacksmith. He married Eliza Ann (King) Moulden (1803-1899), also born in Rockville. They had eight children. Of them, the eldest was Mortimer, (b. 1823, Rockville MD, d. April 28 1903) who was U.S. Federal Provost Marshall in Rockville during the Civil War and was captured by the Confederate Army in Rockville in June of 1863. He lived on Jefferson Street across from the Courthouse. He continued his federal service in Philadelphia and D.C. Several children in this generation left Rockville for West Virginia, Chicago, and Kansas.

Of the Rockville lines, Eli Moulden (1837-1898) was born in Rockville and married Martha E. (____). In 1879, Eli Moulden was a blacksmith and wheelwright in Rockville on Fayette Street. He was also a Confederate army Civil War Veteran, a fact that illustrates the divided family loyalties during the Civil War, as his eldest brother Mortimer was the U.S. Provost Marshal.

Joseph F. Moulden was born in Rockville in 1832 and married Annie Amelia Bremerman. Joseph F. and his family lived in Georgetown for "a number of years" but kept his connections with the Rockville family. In 1880, the U.S. Census had him and his family living with his mother, Eliza, in Rockville. His occupation is listed as a carpenter. They had eight children. The eldest child, Joseph Oliver Moulden (1866-1957) and his wife Anna Thompson Moulden were the parents of Joseph Albert Moulden who owned the house at 206 Mannakee Street.

⁹ Montgomery County Land Record L/f 592/131 (recorded 4/29/1935) referenced previous deed from Clarence Hoskinson to the George Moulden as L/f 434/381 dated Aug. 22, 1927.

¹⁰ Montgomery County Land Record L/f 592/ 368 (May 15, 1935.)

¹¹ See Family Tree, Attachment A.

Joseph Oliver Moulden was listed on the U.S. Census in 1880 in Rockville as a grocer. In 1910, the U.S. Census listed him as living on Montgomery Avenue and his occupation as a butcher who owned a store. His oldest son, Joseph Albert age, 21, was living at home and working as a butcher while his 20 year old daughter, Marie, was a clerk in a department store. The younger five children were at home and not employed. In 1920, the US Census for Rockville lists (Joseph) Albert Moulden, Merchant, Groceries, age 28, and his wife Clara with Richard and Lavinia as living on Montgomery Avenue with no other members of the household.¹²

By 1930, Joseph Albert Moulden (who went by "Albert" in the community) was married to Frances Clara Grimes. Both were 40 years old and they lived on Fayette Street. They had two children: 14 year old Richard S. and 11 year old E. Lavinia. Two nieces, Joseph's brother Spencer, and an in-law also lived in the household. Joseph Albert was listed as a meat cutter in a grocery and his brother as a clerk in a grocery store.¹³ Five years later, he purchased the lots on Mannakee Street. The Maryland Division of Taxation and Assessment lists the construction date for 206 Mannakee Street as 1937.

The Fayette Street house remained in the family after the house was built in 1937 on Mannakee Street. It is not clear where Albert and Clara Moulden lived in the 1940s and 1950s. Albert's notice of death on Friday September 13, 1957¹⁴ says he died at his home, 15 Fayette Street, Rockville Md. However, City of Rockville records indicate that J.A. Moulden was the owner of record for 206 Mannakee Street until it was purchased by John E. and Ethel L. Poole in 1959.¹⁵ One possible explanation is that may have been built for son Richard S. Moulden and his wife Marion June (Miller) Moulden, as the Fayette Street house and store next door were deeded to unmarried daughter E. Lavinia Moulden by Albert and Clara in 1956.¹⁶ The Fayette Street store and house were purchased by the City for Urban Renewal demolition from Clara Moulden, widow, and E. Lavinia Moulden in 1965.¹⁷ When Clara died in 1972, the death notice lists her home as 725 Crabb Avenue, Rockville.¹⁸

Obituary notices from the Montgomery County Historical Society Biographical files: "Moulden"

MOULDEN, ALBERT. On Friday, September 13, 1957, at his home, 15 Fayette St., Rockville, Md., ALBERT MOULDEN, beloved husband of Frances Clara Moulden and father of Miss Lavinia Moulden and Richard Stokes Moulden, brother of Mrs. Oliver Quirk, Mrs. Theodore Hundley, Miss Virginia Moulden, James and Lee Moulden. Friends are invited to call at the Colonial Funeral Home of Robert A. Pamphrey, Rockville, Md., where services will be held on Monday, September 16, at 2:30 p.m. Interment Parklawn Cemetery.

MOULDEN, CLARA GRIMES. On September 13, 1957, at the Rock Creek Grove, Bethesda, MARYLAND, CLARA GRIMES MOULDEN, wife of ALBERT MOULDEN, 725 Crabb Ave., Rockville, Md., beloved wife of the late ALBERT MOULDEN, mother of Mr. and Mrs. Marion June Moulden, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lavinia Moulden, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Moulden, Mr. and Mrs. James Lee Moulden, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Moulden, Mr. and Mrs. Virginia Moulden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Quirk, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hundley, Mr. and Mrs. James and Lee Moulden. Friends are invited to call at the Colonial Funeral Home of Robert A. Pamphrey, Rockville, Md., where services will be held on Monday, September 16, at 2:30 p.m. Interment Parklawn Cemetery.

- ¹² 1920 U.S. Census data, Maryland, Montgomery, Roll 671, I
- ¹³ 1930 U.S. Census data, Maryland, Montgomery, Roll 876, Book 2, page 104.
- ¹⁴ Montgomery County Historical Society Biography/ obituary files under Moulden .
- ¹⁵ City of Rockville utility records
- ¹⁶ Montgomery County Land Record L/f 2161/98 (January 17, 1956.)
- ¹⁷ Montgomery County Land Record L/f 3375/430 (July 1, 1965)
- ¹⁸ Montgomery County Historical Society Biography/ obituary files under Moulden .

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. _____

Montgomery County land and plat records. Sanborn Maps, 1924, 1949; 1944 USGS Map of SW Rockville Quadrant
Eileen McGuckian, *Rockville, A Portrait of a City*

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 9,000 SF
Acreage of historical setting _____
Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

Part of Lots 28 and 29, Block 15, West End Park.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Judy Christensen	
organization	City of Rockville, HDC staff	date 1-15-04
street & number	111 Maryland Avenue	telephone 240-314-8200
city or town	Rockville	state MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Obituary notices from the Montgomery County Historical Society Biographical files: "Moulden"